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SENATOR TILLMAN ANSWERS GOVERNOR MANNING'S LETTER

Says That Lever and Manning Are Both Under Obligations to Him and He Will Specify if They Desire.—Snappy Letter.

The following letter of Senator Tillman was sent to The Herald and News several days ago with release at 8 p. m. on Sunday evening. Sunday morning The Herald and News received a telegram from Senator Tillman requesting the return of the letter and cancelling the release. We wrote him immediately returning the copy but told him if it were published in some other paper that we would use it, but if not we would withhold publication. On Monday morning it appeared in the Charleston American from their Columbia correspondent and we are now copying it from that paper and do not feel that there is any obligation to hold it up as it already has been published. It is a good letter and sounds like the Tillman of old. It rips the governor up the back and somewhat lays Congressman Lever out. We knew that the senator would smoke 'em out and we said so some time ago. This letter sounds and reads like there is a lot of the old time Tillman fire left and we expect more racy developments in the future. There are several things in the letter that we would like to comment on but as we thought it would be held up we did not write them and it is too late now for this issue. It is racy reading and we are sure that the readers of The Herald and News will enjoy it.—Editor Herald and News.

Washington, D. C.
June 6, 1918.

Senator Tillman gives out the following statement in reply to Governor Manning's open letter addressed to him under date of June 1:

I have no desire to question Governor Manning's personal patriotism but there are some features of his attitude in regard to the selection of a successor to the office I now hold that I feel compelled to deal with.

To quote his own words: "This is a time, however, if I may remark it, which demands self-abnegation and the subordination of selfish or ambitious aims." This patent truth stated with such clearness causes me to wonder how Governor Manning can justify the urging of Mr. Lever to give up the chairmanship of one of the great committees in the house to offer for the senate. Mr. Lever had in this crisis an opportunity such as come to few men to serve the farmers of South Carolina. This he has thrown away to run for the senate and also attempt to jeopardize the chairmanship of the committee on naval affairs. If Mr. Lever should be re-elected the State loses the chairmanship of the committee on naval affairs. If Mr. Lever should win he will go to the foot of all the committees on which he will serve, and so would Blease.

Did Governor Manning consider the State's best interests when he advised and persuaded Mr. Lever to throw away the chairmanship of the committee of agriculture of the house to go into a race for the senate?

The State had successfully passed through the floating of more than its share of the Liberty loan. This is evidence enough that the State of South Carolina was loyal and true and earnestly behind the President and the war.

This over-subscription to the Liberty bond issue and the generous contributions to the Red Cross on the part of the people of South Carolina completely refutes Governor Manning's statement to the President and Mr. Lever's assertion in his announcement that the causes of the war and the objects for which our country are fighting will have to be explained in great detail on the stump this summer in every county or Blease will be elected and the people of South Carolina will go on record as disloyal and opposed to the war. For myself I have no doubt about the patriotism and the loyalty of the people of South Carolina and they are just as well informed as some people who set themselves up to be their leader. I have no hesitation in

resenting such misrepresentations of their loyalty and patriotism.

I fully share the opinion of President Wilson who in his last address to Congress said:

"Politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanations or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed. I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them. There is no danger of deceit now."

How does this statement of President Wilson's compare with Governor Manning's open letter to me?

Governor Manning says, "My opinion was and is that it is imperative for him (Blease) to be met in debate at every meeting so as to keep the true and vital issues of the war and loyalty to our country and government before the people." Also, "That we in South Carolina could not take a chance on the issue; that it was a State and national duty to see to it that South Carolina was represented in the United States senate by one who was, and is, loyal to the United States and a strong supporter of President Wilson and his administration. Blease does not fill these requirements." Here is the crux of the situation: Governor Manning was not willing to trust the people with making their own nomination for senator and he with the aid of a very small coterie of politicians set to work to make a senator satisfactory to Governor Manning. Naturally Governor Manning is concerned in the defeat of Blease. This is no new sensation to him; he has called on me in times past to bring about this much desired event and I contributed something to that end, notably when he himself was in the race two years ago for governor, but now he thinks it advisable to get someone else to "bell the cat." What a transformed and ubiquitous statesman he is when it comes to making it possible to elect a senator, from that of 2 years ago when the issue was on the election of a governor?

I want to say in this connection that when the second race was on between Manning and Blease I issued over my own signature a letter in which I tied Blease and McLaurin together; I outlined the inequities connected with the proposed deal, etc., and had this statement ready for the printer when Mr. Lever came to Trenton in the hot weather in early September in an automobile with the curtains down and returning to Columbia after dark to get this anti-Blease document to the printers, keeping it a secret as to the part he was taking in the election.

Governor Manning's opinion as well as Mr. Lever's as to my ability to defeat Blease by newspaper communications and my own plan of campaign have evidently undergone a considerable change in their minds.

The blunt truth about the matter is this: Governor Manning has recently been in the business of making a senator for the people of South Carolina to swallow. To carry his plans through he even went to Washington and tried to get the President and Gen. Puleston to help him, making the specious statement that Tillman could not defeat Blease. He was asked who in his judgment could defeat Blease in South Carolina and Governor Manning named Mr. Lever as his candidate. Governor Manning has been instrumental in taking from a place of usefulness a young man whose career was full of promise and possibilities and offered him as a sacrifice to nothing less than vanity and bullheadedness. If there are any two persons in South Carolina who have more cause to be grateful to me for services than Governor Manning and Mr. Lever, I do not remember who they are. Neither will deny what I have done for them nor attempt to belittle its value. If they want me to specify I will do so.

There is one striking feature about Governor Manning's open letter to me. In his egotism and vanity he makes no effort to conceal the fact that he has tried to use President Wilson and General Burleson and create the impression that Blease is

War Savings Week

June 14 to June 28

"Buy All the War Savings Stamps You Can!"

"Sign the War Savings Pledge!"

"Lend Your Maney to the Cause of Victory—Buy W. S. S.!"

a menace. Just how far the good people of the State will resent this I am unable to say but there is a big difference in re-electing Tillman to the senate and re-electing Manning governor. This statement will find its vindication later on.

Mr. Lever has stated to me and also to others that he would under no circumstances run against me but would aid me in every way he could in my re-election. After my announcement I know that General Burleson advised Mr. Lever to declare for my re-election. But in spite of his protestations of personal and political friendship, Mr. Lever has endeavored to create the impression in the State that he is the candidate of the administration when he in fact is Governor Manning's candidate brought about by a deal that Governor Manning thought he had made but the terms of which could not be complied with.

I am amused at one sentence in Governor Manning's letter. It is this: "My views would have been offered to you with equal frankness had you sought them, but I did not feel justified in volunteering advice to you." Yet the governor did feel justified in advising Mr. Lever to run against me. I will remind the governor that it had been his habit when visiting Washington or merely passing through to always call at the senate committee on naval affairs to pay his respects and exchange views with me, but when he came on the ground of hunting a champion of the government to defend and explain our entering into the war and the necessity for its vigorous prosecution he never deigned to call at my office at all. In this he erred. When he came to Washington senator-making, I would have listened to all he had to say with respectful attention and he might have saved his face in this controversy of his own making as his message to me through General Burleson referred to in his letter was never delivered. How exalted he considered his views to be! Instead he went about secretly to persuade President Wilson and the cabinet members that Blease would beat me unless some one would defend the president and meet Blease on the stump. I desire to say here that neither the president nor any member of his cabinet have suggested to me that I should retire from the senatorial race. Thus the people of South Carolina can see for themselves how Governor Manning has with a few men in Columbia and scattered here and there over the State endeavored to name the officeholders and frame up a state for the senatorship.

I am offering for the senate through a sense of duty to retain for

South Carolina the influence and prestige she enjoys today. I have a contempt for that kind of judgment and politics which has taken Mr. Lever from the post where duty should have held him. Blease is not a menace to me and there is not the slightest danger of his election. The recent Democratic State Convention consisting of delegates from 44 counties contained Blease delegations from only three counties. Seventy-five per cent of the delegates to that convention were and are for my re-election to the senate and the cordial greeting and the interest manifested when I appeared before that convention is a sufficient and complete answer to those who have studiously circulated the report that I was physically and mentally unfit to discharge the duties of senator.

There are many other South Carolinians just as capable as Mr. Lever to fill the position of senator, as acceptably a Mr. Lever could fill it, and who have been urged to run, but they have declined taking the position that they did not want to jeopardize the chairmanship of the committee on naval affairs so valuable to the State, and they did not think I should retire at this time in the nation's crisis.

Whether it was selfish ambition or patriotism that dictated Governor Manning's action in urging Mr. Lever to run for the senatorship, when Mr. Lever had promised to support me, and endeavoring to secure the support of President Wilson and his administration in behalf of Mr. Lever by questioning the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the State, I will leave to the voters of the State to decide.

B. R. Tillman.

Letter From Her Baby Boy.

Mrs. L. M. Fellers has received a letter from her son, Sergeant John Fellers, who is a member of Co. K 118th regiment in which there are a number of Newberry boys, and it is the first letter we have heard to arrive that was written after the arrival of the troops somewhere in France. Of course he does not say where they are or anything that would give any information further than to say that all the boys are well and happy and in fine spirit, and we mention it merely to give that information to others who have boys over there. We are glad to receive the information as one who has a boy in the same company and from whom we have not heard since the troops arrived except the information that they had arrived safe.

Miss Mildred Purcell returned last week from the Sacred Heart college, Belmont, N. C.

NEWBERRY ELKS WILL OBSERVE FLAG DAY

The Newberry lodge of Elks will observe Flag Day on Thursday evening with appropriate ceremonies and a fine musical program and address on the flag. Judge Mendel L. Smith now at Camp Wadsworth is expected to deliver the address. The exercise will be held in the court house and will be public and every one is invited to attend.

The following program will be observed:

Song, Star Spangled Banner and chorus.
Violin solo, Miss Mary Kibler.
Reading history of the flag.
Solo, Keep the Home Fires Burning, Rev. E. V. Babb.
Address on the flag, Major Mendel L. Smith of Camp Wadsworth.
Song, America and chorus.
Solo, God Be With Our Boys Tonight, Miss Goode Burton.
Song, Aul Lang Syne.
Chorus: Misses Goode Burton, Julia Johnstone, Carolyn Caldwell, Mary Frances Cromer, Teressa Maybin, Elizabeth Salter, Minnie Salter, and Rev. E. V. Babb, W. G. Houseal, Jr., W. E. Long.
Violinists: Miss Mary Kibler and Miss Susie Dawson.
Accompanist: Miss Mazie Dominick.

Second Red Cross War Fund.

The quota for Newberry county was \$12,000. The result of our campaign is as follows:

Total subscriptions to date \$22,142.00.
Total number of subscribers, 4,548.
We ask all members of committees, all contributors, the newspapers and every person who in any way aided in the second Red Cross war fund campaign to accept this expression of our most hearty thanks and appreciation. The record of Newberry county in war service is one of which all patriotic citizens may be proud. The splendid work that we have hitherto done is only a sort of preparation for the greater work that lies ahead of us, for we have only been walking the path of service which leads to the place of sacrifice. It is of the utmost importance not only that we continue to give freely and liberally but that we cultivate the will to sacrifice, without which we cannot win the war.

Geo. B. Cromer,
Chairman.
W. H. Hunt,
Arthur Kibler,
Geo. W. Summer,
Z. F. Wright,
C. D. Weeks,
War Fund Committee.

Seeing the Eclipse

The sun's eclipse, which was total on a line from Washington State to Florida, was witnessed in Newberry Saturday evening by many interested spectators and several casual observers. Newberry was not in the path of totality but got a good view of the orb whose face was darkened over the immense space of about three quarters of its circling rim; so far as the reporter was able to judge considering the fact that his calculations were taken along with the looks of two very beautiful young girls in touching proximity during the day-light fading "from the narrowing crescent of the disappearing sun." Some people didn't see that, neither did they wait to see the remarkable spectacle of the "pearly radiance of the mysterious solar corona around the jet black ball of the moon hanging in the sky among the brighter stars." They didn't see it because they were too busy looking after other things.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness shown us in the death of our beloved baby, Bennie E. Wooley. May God pour out his richest blessings on them for their kind deeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wooley.

THE HERALD AND NEWS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.50.

WRITES INTERESTING LETTER OF THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

The Herald and News is permitted to print the following very interesting letter from Lieutenant James Wallace to his mother from somewhere over there. It was written on Mother Day a very appropriate day for a son to write his mother though any day is appropriate for such a task:

Dear Mother:

As today is Sunday and it is what is known as Mother Day, or rather all in the A. E. F. that are able are going to write home to mother.

As I am now my own censor I will try to tell you of some of my adventures while attached to the French army during the big fight. Was sent up there to learn French method of fighting.

I lived three weeks right up in the front line almost, as my dugout was situated about three hundred yards behind the front line.

Had two real narrow escapes from a prolonged visit to St. Peter.

On one occasion I was talking to two French officers and a shell burst about 25 yards from us and when the dust cleared up there was two of us and what remained of the third was a shapeless mass of quivering flesh and that was all.

In another I had just returned from a patrol in No Man's Land and was standing on our front line parapet when the Germans suddenly opened up sweeping our trenches with machine gun fire. I jumped into our trench landing right on top of a French sergeant and had just landed when bullets clipped the ground where I had been standing. There is a lot of grim humor up there as I saw farmers plowing and the enemy's shells whizzing over their heads.

I was in one of the villages just behind the lines and I saw school turn out and all the little tots had gas masks, wooden shoes and little book sacks in the form of a French soldier's pack.

Was certainly royally entertained by the French officers as I think I had the honor of having dinner with nearly every officer in the regiment.

I am still at school as you may see from the letter head, so until you hear from me again address mail to here as I don't know when I will be assigned.

Tell Uncle R. that I would appreciate a novel or rather a letter from him.

Will be writing again soon.
Your soldier son,
Lieut. Jim.

MISS MAYME SWITTENBERG TO GO TO PROSPERITY.

Miss Mayme Swittenberg has been the efficient principal of the Little Mountain high school for several years and she has done a fine work for the educational interest of that community. Much to the regret of the pupils and patrons of this school she has declined the offer to return mainly because the pay was more at another place. And the Little Mountain school did not have the funds to make the advance in salary necessary to retain her.

She has accepted the principalship of the Prosperity high school and will teach there the coming session. She has been very successful as a high school principal and the people of Prosperity are to be congratulated on securing her services.

"Jule" Langford Starts Good Thing.

Just as soon as it was definitely settled that Prof. S. J. Derrick was to be the president of Newberry college that institution loomed up larger in the estimation of citizens here. For instance Mr. Julius J. Langford sought Professor Derrick to tell him that he would be one of a number to give \$100 towards the liquidation of the college debt. Mr. Geo. C. Hipp "seconded the motion." There was one other fellow present at the time, but unfortunately he wasn't in the class with Langford and Hipp, although his "heart's right there," like Tipperary. We have known for some time that Julius Langford was one of the best men in Newberry, and now George Hipp comes in. Three cheers for these two. Mr. Langford started this good ball to rolling; we hope the balance will fall in.